The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. [illegible] Vol. [illegible]] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE No. 473.

[illegible] PLEASANTS, Jun. NEAR THE VENDUE-OFFICE.

[Four Dollars per Annum.] FRIDAY, [illegible] 1797. [Ten Cents Single.

LETTER from Mr. PICKERING, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier DE YRUJO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty to the United States of America.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, '97.

I am happy to arrive at your laſt obſervation. And I wiſh it was not, like the reſt, exceptionable and incorrect. Theſe are your words—"Reſpecting the laſt article of your report, I have only to obſerve, that although you have conſtantly aſſured me that government had not the leaſt information reſpecting the ſubject of my repreſentations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackſon, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheleſs time has ſhewn that I have complied with my duty by not repoſing on ſuch aſſurances. The plot is diſcovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place."

The expreſſion that "you complied with your duty in not repoſing on ſuch aſſurances" may mean that you thought the aſſurances *deceitful*, and, therefore, not meriting belief. Perhaps you did not intend this. Perhaps you meant no more than that the government had been "remiſs" in its duty, in not purſuing with eagerneſs the trains of your various ſuſpicions. But I muſt ſhew you that here (as in all other inſtances) your criminations are void of foundation, in either point of view.

The laſt article of the report reſpects general Clarke of Georgia, to whom you ſaid you knew of a certainty that the Engliſh had made propoſitions in order to avail themſelves of his influence in that ſtate, with ſome other perſons, for making a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida:" and you add that "you do not doubt that in conſequence of your information, the executive government will take the proper ſteps that *Georgia* alſo ſhould not infringe the laws of neutrality." Here you confine your requeſts to *Georgia*, that ſhe might not infringe the laws of neutrality: and my letter to Charles Jackſon, Eſquire, the diſtrict attorney of that ſtate, ſhews that the government took prompt meaſures to defeat the project of general Clarke and his aſſociates, if ſuch a project exiſted. I ſuppoſe none did exiſt: You acknowledge that the letter from Mr. Jackſon coincides with my ideas. Your "certain knowledge" of an intended expedition in favor of the Engliſh from Georgia againſt Florida, under general Clarke, you have never ſupported by a ſhadow of evidence. If you poſſeſſed any evidence of the fact, it would be eaſy to produce it. What you call your "certain knowledge" could reſt only on information, or the teſtimony of others, which might be as falſe or as vague and inconcluſive, as the information about the Canada expedition; which I hope I have proved, to your conviction, never to have exiſted, even in idea. Yet you declared to me that you had "*juſt reaſons* for ſuſpecting that expedition was preparing on the Lakes:" and hence how can I avoid concluding, that your "certain knowledge" in one caſe, like your "juſt reaſons" in the other, were without a ſufficient foundation.

But you ſay "The plot is diſcovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place." Strange remark! Juſt the reverſe of it ſhould have been made. For altho' there is a diſcovery of Mr. Blount's plot, its extent is by no means aſcertained; and far from nobody doubting, probably every body doubts whether the projected expedition was to have taken place. *It was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a Britiſh force*—and on the propoſal of the expedition to the Britiſh government it was totally rejected. Even Mr. Blount, who, if the project was adopted, *expected to be at the head of it*, ventures no farther than to ſay *he believed* that the plan would be *attempted, but if attempted*, that it would not be till the "fall;" and conſequently your zeal in March and April, for which, at the expenſe of decency towards the American government, to take to yourſelf ſo much credit, had then no juſt object. This zeal of yours is diſplayed in the information you gave to the baron de Carondelet, in March or April, of the expedition ſuppoſed to be preparing in Canada againſt Upper Louiſiana; yet you would now attempt to juſtify this zeal by the plot of Mr. Blount, although this plot and the Canada expedition were wholly diſtinct and unconnected.

I ſhall conclude this long letter with your eleven poſitions, which you [illegible] with [illegible] as if they were all of them important, and [illegible] ſupported by facts or juſt reaſoning. But the details I have given demonſtrate that theſe poſitions are either unfounded, or ſimple propoſitions of not the ſmalleſt conſequence.

Theſe are your propoſitions addreſſed to me in your own words.

"1ſt. That on the 27th of February I gave you ſufficient particulars reſpecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government."

Anſwer. I have offered reaſons to prove that you gave me *no particulars*, but only mentioned your *ſuſpicions*, and that you promiſed to give me your repreſentations in writing; for which, of courſe, it was proper for me to wait.

"2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the Preſident had not the leaſt knowledge of it on the 16th of the ſame month; and that without doubt you muſt have had very powerful motives for [illegible] him."

[illegible] that I have abundant reaſon to conclude your ſuſpicions to be wholly unfounded, and for attaching no ſort of conſequence to them. The event demonſtrates that I was right; and that inſtead of *very powerful* motives, none were needed for a delay of only four or five days, or for a much longer period; and that to notice your naked ſuſpicions at all, was not an act of neceſſity, but of complaiſance. I might with juſtice complain of *your* delay to anſwer my letter of the 16th of March, on a ſubject of very high importance to the United States, I mean the evacuation of the poſts. I will not ſay that you were negligent—or "remiſs"—but I will ſay that *for* a whole month you omitted to give me your ſhort and unſatisfactory anſwer. The indiſpoſition which you aſſign as the cauſe of the delay, did not prevent you from writing on other ſubjects—nor long from going abroad.

"3. That it does not appear by the documents publiſhed by the Secretary of War, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cauſe the territory and neutrality of the U. States to be reſpected."

Anſwer. I have ſhown that none were neceſſary to be given.

"4. That you made to the Engliſh miniſter a communication which in my opinion you ought not; and that even if you tho't it neceſſary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is, from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, altho' it reſpected a moſt urgent and important object."

Anſwer. On the 28th of April, I informed you by letter that I had communicated to the Britiſh miniſter your ſuſpicions of an expedition preparing by the Engliſh againſt Upper Louiſiana; and as for upwards of 2 months you expreſſed no diſſatisfaction on account of this communication, I might well conclude you did not think it improper. Nay in your letter of July 11th, which I am now anſwering, you refer with apparent approbation to this very communication, connected with the declaration which accompanied it to the Britiſh miniſter, that the *Preſident* could not conſent to the march of any troops, either Britiſh or Spaniſh, thro' the territory of the United States; and you conſider it as a "determinate diſpoſition" of the American government on this point. I have alſo ſhewn, that admitting this communication to Mr. Liſton to be proper, I did not delay doing it *for* 2 months nor 2 weeks; though it reſpected at beſt but an *imaginary* project.

"5. That the Baron de Carondelet could very well have received my letters, without its neceſſarily following that his had come to hand."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that you did not underſtand my reaſoning on this point; which went to prove that your *Anſwer* of the 17th of April to my letter of the 16th of March, about the evacuation of the poſts was wanting in candor.

"6. That the Baron did not repreſent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a *complaint*, but as an *obſervation*, and that in *fact* he never has done it in thoſe terms."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that whether the Baron's aſſertion ſhould have been called a *complaint* or an *obſervation* was perfectly immaterial; I meant to ſhew it was *unfounded*; and this you yourſelf admit.

"7. That the proofs you allege to exculpate Mr. Ellicott reſpecting his intention of taking the fort of Natchez by ſurpriſe are purely negative."

Anſwer. I offered them only as negative proofs. Yet when one conſiders the allegation againſt Mr. Ellicott [illegible] one [illegible] well informed [illegible] to bring [illegible] very improbable [illegible] of the fair perſon [illegible]

"8. That it is [illegible] however, but very powerful motives [illegible] have impeded the evacuation of the poſts, and the running of the boundary line."

Anſwer. The principles on which I have [illegible] the conduct of the Spaniſh government relative to the evacuation of the poſts and the running of the boundary line I ſhall ſuppoſe might convince you that the reaſons which they have offered for the delay, are mere *pretences*: American citizens, of whom you have ſpoken, have been convinced only by reading the printed documents, without any comment.

"9. That the [illegible] with which you are [illegible] to perſuade the American people that the [illegible] againſt [illegible] as unfounded, as [illegible] clearly demonſtrates [illegible] for the mere purpoſe [illegible]"

Anſwer. The grounds of my ſuſpicions which you call "[illegible]" are detailed in this letter, and embrace too many facts and circumſtances to be abridged:—permit me to deſire you to review them. I ſhall only repeat, that nothing is more certain than that Mr. Blount's letter has not the remoteſt reference to the ſuſpected Canada expedition; which is your only pretence for reinforcing the poſts in Upper Louiſiana—for calling the Indians to your aid—for holding the poſts at the Natchez, and Walnut Hills—and for delaying to run the boundary line.

"10. That you evidently contradict yourſelf, when on one hand you are pleaſed to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you ſhew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does, according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very [illegible] notes, *without ſignature, and perhaps not of his own hand writing*, you place ſuch implicit confidence."

Anſwer. I have ſhewn that there is not a ſhadow of contradiction in my obſervations on this ſubject; and your aſſertions to the contrary muſt proceed only from your not underſtanding them. You ſay that Mr. Blount acted in this matter with the knowledge and intelligence of the Britiſh miniſter. This is not likely to be true. It is in proof, by other evidence than the Britiſh miniſter's notes, that he did not & could not authoriſe the projected expedition againſt the Floridas—and particularly that one of his ſtrong objections againſt it was that it contemplated the employing of the Indians; altho' he tho't it proper to ſubmit the project to the conſideration & deciſion of his government. Nobody therefore will believe that he authoriſed Mr Blount, or was even privy to his meaſures, for preparing the Indians for war. Beſides Dr. Romayne, who may be preſumed to be well acquainted with Mr. Blount's plot, ſuggeſts that it is not the project offered to Mr. Liſton by Chiſholm. *Theſe* are his words: "Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liſton, *and ſo are all his views*." And there is a paſſage in Mr Blount's letter which countenances the doctor's aſſertion, and indicates, that altho' Chiſholm and Blount had ſome communications with each other, yet that their views were not preciſely the ſame. Mr. Blount, in his letter to Carey, ſays, "Where Captain Chiſholm is, I do not know. I left him in Philadelphia, in March, and he frequently viſited the miniſter and ſpoke upon the ſubject; but I believe he is all gone to the Creek nation by way of South Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England; *but I did not believe him*." Theſe laſt words afford a pretty ſtrong proof that they were not acting wholly in concert. Probably Mr. Blount endeavored to perſuade Chiſholm that he would co-operate in the proſecution of *his* ſcheme; while at the ſame time he might have another of his own or in concert with Dr. Romayne, and ſtand ready in the event of things to make his advantage of either; which ever ſhould offer the beſt proſpect of ſucceſs. Dr. Romayne you ſay, ſays that Mr. *Blount* is totally unknown to Mr. Liſton: But it is well known that Mr. Blount was your frequent gueſt, and intimate companion; and that he was on this [illegible] Blount was a citizen of the United States and not a ſubject of Spain, it would have been decent in you to have left him with his own government without interpoſing your advice. But eſpecially when you knew that the Preſident had laid his letter before Congreſs; and the two houſes were deliberating on the mode of puniſhing him; when the inveſtigation had proceeded ſo far that a committee of the ſenate had reported a reſolution to expel Mr. Blount from the ſenate; and a committee of the houſe had reported a reſolution that he ſhould be impeached for high crimes and miſdemeanors: For you then to interfere was ſingularly improper; and it was ſuch an oſtentatious diſplay of zeal, as under all the known circumſtances, ſuggeſts more than one interpretation.

"11. That although in all your official communications, you have always manifeſted to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foundation for my ſuſpicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right."

Anſwer. This remark is perfectly inconſequential; for your communications exhibited your ſuſpicions of projected expeditions only from Canada and Georgia; and I have ſhown that Mr. Blount's letter has no relation to either.

I thought I had reached the end of your criminations; but in your concluding paragraph you accuſe of an "unjuſt partiality," meaning, no doubt, towards the Britiſh miniſter and his nation. The details I have given in this letter, I truſt will abundantly prove that this charge is as unfounded as it is indecent. Thoſe details verify the repreſentations of the conduct of certain Spaniſh officers which are given in my report of the 3d of July to the Preſident. If the truth has excited any unpleaſant ſenſations, thoſe only are to blame whoſe injurious acts obliged me plainly to declare. Inſtead of this taſk, I ſhould have been happy to execute the grateful office of ſtating to the Preſident the good faith and amicable manner in which the officers of his Catholic majeſty had executed the treaty of *Friendſhip*, limits and navigation between our two nations.

You think alſo that my report to the *Preſident is not calculated to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip which unite Spain and America.*—Friendſhip, ſir, cannot ſubſiſt without *mutual confidence*; and *confidence* ſprings from *ſincerity*. But the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers, which are the ſubject of this correſpondence, have ſhaken the confidence of the government and of the citizens of the United States; and my report to the Preſident only exhibits a ſummary of thoſe proceedings; or rather the plain and obvious concluſions from the authentic facts and circumſtances detailed in the documents, then and before preſented to his view. And I dare venture to ſay, that every independent American has from the ſame premiſes drawn the ſame concluſion.

Nothing, Sir, will give truer ſatisfaction to the government and citizens of the United States than to ſee ſuch a change in the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers as will reſtore confidence. The change would be eaſy, and the effect certain. *Let them withdraw their troops and garriſons from the territories of the United States. Let them commence and proſecute the running of the boundary line. Let them ceaſe to ſtop, control or regulate the paſſage of our citizens on the Miſſiſippi, ſeeing theſe have a right to navigate it with perfect freedom—And let them ceaſe to ſend Agents or Emiſſaries among the Indians reſiding within the territories of the United States.* When they ſhall do theſe things (and the good faith of his Catholic Majeſty pledged in the treaty renders their doing them an indiſpenſable duty) then we ſhall forget what is paſt; our confidence will return; and with it that beneficial intercourſe and thoſe friendly acts by which neighbors may promote each others intereſts, welfare and happineſs—And for ſuch a ſtate of things, whatever you may have imagined to the contrary, no one more ardently wiſhes, and on its arrival, no one will more ſincerely rejoice, than

Your obedient ſervant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

From the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE.

Incloſed is a talk from the Chickaſaw chiefs, in January laſt, and the anſwer of Baron de Carondelet, reſpecting the change which was expected in the property of the country of the Natchez. As this has not been [illegible]

The talk of the Chickaſaw chiefs.

At the Bluffs, repreſented by Ugulayacabe.

Brother,

I was in the time of the Engliſh, a chief of my nation, and leader amongſt the warriors, and ſince then confirmed by the badge I now wear, given me by the Spaniards, who when they became our friends, promiſed us a ſteady ſupport and protection, on every emergency. We accepted the proffered boon, and preferred the protection you held out, to the deluſive preſents of the Americans, which unhappily blinds too many of our color. Notwithſtanding they endeavoured to deſtroy you in our opinion, the example of thoſe nations protected by you, was felt by us, and the fate of thoſe that had allowed themſelves to be deluded by the prodigality of the Americans could not be concealed from our obſervation: We could perceive in them the cunning of the rattle-ſnake, who careſſes the ſquirrel he intends to deſtroy; and in you, the friends of red men and their intereſt. Brother, now that we know your worth, now that our eyes are opened, and that in the fullneſs of our confidence, we have received you in our hearts, and have given you, to build a fort, a tract of land which we had received from our fathers, and had ſworn to preſerve in the ſtate in which the maſter of breath had given it to them, and to preſerve which, we have ſhed our blood againſt the French, which we often refuſed to the Engliſh, which we have given to you, overperſuaded by your promiſes of keeping it, not only for the advantage accruing to yourſelves, but as we alſo thereby ſecured to ourſelves the poſſeſſion of the reſt, and a ſupply of our wants, which our own induſtry was incapable of furniſhing. How comes it, my Brother, that you wiſh to leave us at ſuch a critical time, or that our great father has given our lands to the Americans, who are deſirous of nothing but to drive us thence, and perhaps kill us like wild beaſts. Will he who is the cauſe of this look on with indifference, and ſee our blood, of which he has been ſparing himſelf, ſhed by others? If he intended to give away our lands, why did he promiſe to preſerve them? Had we not truſted him, we ſhould have joined thoſe nations who have loſt theirs, and like them have fought for our country. Notwithſtanding that, we ſhall do all our endeavours to oppoſe their entrance into our woods and taking poſſeſſion of our lands: yet we know we muſt fail; yet the attempt is worthy of men. We have ſeen the treaty; it has been read to us in our nation, and we obſerve that our father has not only abandoned us like the ſmaller animals, to the jaws of the tiger and bear, but he encourages them to devour us, by ſaying, if we commit any faults, that he will drive us back to our dens, and keep us there. We know that we are not all good, there are good and bad amongſt us as amongſt other men. If a red man happens to commit a crime, you will complain to the Americans, without knowing the guilty, and the innocent will ſuffer, perhaps the ignominious puniſhment of the laſh, as you treat your ſlaves; red men are naturally vindictive, and the people ſo treated will ſeek revenge; it is then our ruin is complete: Alas, perhaps the ruin our father brings upon us by abandoning our land, may bring upon himſelf the loſs of his own. In our hunting parties, the Americans go before us, and make us aſhamed, by their exertions, which exceed ours; they penetrate farther into the country than we do, where the ſilver grows; we meet them daily returning from their hunts, and ſome remain among the red men of theſe countries, in order, no doubt, to ſettle and take their lands when a proper opportunity occurs. Do you think, my brother, that we do not ſee theſe things? we have a heart to feel, eyes to ſee, & ears to hear. Where are all the promiſes made to us by Gayoſo, in the name of our father? Are they [illegible] which you now are, have they not room to believe me an accomplice of thoſe who abandoned them, at ſuch a critical moment? Do you believe, my brother, that I am ſafe from their reproaches, or that I have not already felt them? Yes, my brother, they ſee the lands which we gave and which you now abandon, cannot be defended by us, as our forts are the woods, and you have converted it into an open field.

Governor Gayoſo writes us, you are a man of valor named by our father of Orleans to watch over and protect us. Why do you not comply with your inſtructions? Tell me without falſhood, what we are to do, for we are informed the Americans are now coming to mark our trees, and take poſſeſſion of our lands. If this is true, I cannot anſwer for the conſequences, for our brothers the Choctaws are no more diſpoſed to admit them than we are; for my part, I am a leader of my nation, and I will lay down my life to prove to them that my intentions were good in ſoliciting them in your favour.

Anſwer—Tell me if I may return to my nation, to appeaſe the tumults of their minds. Shall I tell them the talk of the Americans is a falſehood. Shall I aſſure our warriors, our children and our women, that your flag will always wave over your lands, or tell them to prepare to die?

The following is the anſwer to the above ſpeech, ſent by expreſs from New Orleans.

BROTHER,

I have read the talk which you have addreſſed in the name of your nation to the commandant of the fort at the Chickaſaw Bluffs, and I make haſte to anſwer it, to undeceive you, for my heart is afflicted at ſeeing you and your people in ſorrow. For upwards of five years ſince the great king ſent me to this country, the red men have always been near my heart; I have been inceſſantly employed in rendering them happy. Ugalayacabe, remember the efforts I made to re unite all the nations which dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water, like the hen which aſſembles her chickens, and covers them with her wings when ſhe perceives the birds of prey; remember what I have told yourſelf, to the chiefs of the Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees; recollect all that I do to maintain the whole of theſe nations in peace; the councils I have given them for their mutual ſafety. Your own nation, the Chickaſaws, altho' the laſt to liſten to me, have been attentive to my voice and faithful to their promiſes. How then can it be poſſible that I ſhould abandon them.

Brother and you brave Chickaſaws, open your ears, liſten and believe. When I received the treaty which you ſpoke of to me, Ugalayacabe, I ſaid to the great king, powerful monarch, you who are juſtice itſelf, you who have always cheriſhed and protected the red men, who are as numerous in your dominions as the ſtars in the firmament, will you abandon thoſe who dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water. No replied the great monarch, I will never abandon them; I will never withdraw the arm that protects them. The Chickaſaws, Chocktaws and Creeks, are free nations; the lands which they inhabit are theirs, and I will never ſuffer them to be deprived of them againſt their will. The line of demarcation which is to ſeparate my ſtates from thoſe of the Americans neither regards nor encroaches on the property of the red men, it is only the boundary between the Spaniards and the Americans who can neither buy lands from the red men nor build forts on them, beyond the limits that ſhall be marked. In fine, we have agreed in the treaty, that the Spaniards and Americans ſhall trade and ſupply the red men with whatever they may want, whenever they pleaſe, indiſcriminately and without troubling themſelves about the limits.

Brothers, you have here the voice of the great king, your protector, who ſpeaks to you in this paper, you may ſhew it, publiſh it every where for it is true. This I will repeat it to you. You well know that my tongue has never been double. We will reſtore to you the lands which you have given up—we will take away whatever could be injurious to your ſafety. You will receive next ſpring preſents as formerly. Mr. Panton may if he pleaſes ſet up his ſtore on the oppoſite ſide of the river, in which caſe I will leave ſome of my warriors to protect him. He will ſell to you and will purchaſe your merchandiſe. The Americans our friends will deal with you likewiſe, conſequently you will want nothing. You will be at peace with all. You will have the option of ſelling your lands to the Americans or of refuſing them, and if any attempt is made to drive you from the lands which the great Maker of the ſun has given to your anceſtors, from the land which covers the bodies of your fathers, be aſſured the great monarch will oppoſe it.

Ugalayacabe, & you brave warriors that accompany him, return all home to your villages with this talk, which your interpreter, [illegible] will immediately carry you. Shew it to the warriors, to your children to your wives, at the ſame time telling them that our friends the Spaniards will not leave them, the great king will not abandon [illegible]

By the laſt Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

By Captain Adamſon, of the ſhip Cheſapeake, arrived yeſterday, in 56 days from Briſtol, we have been favored with London Prints to the 26th of Auguſt, (ſeven days later than our former advices): and from which we have ſelected the articles detailed as under.

LONDON, Auguſt 21—22

Letters from Ireland, by the mail of yeſterday, ſtate two matters not much in union, though proceeding from the ſame cauſe, an increaſe of diſaffection and of quiet.—Neither the bayonet nor the flames have ſufficiently diſcriminated. Not only the pariſh of Rathfryland, reſpectable in extent, in population, in induſtry, but almoſt the entire country from Newry to Dundalk has been deſolated, under the ſuſpicion of a general propenſity to defenderiſm; nor has the progreſs of alarm been marked by leſs fatality in other quarters.

The conſequence muſt be obvious, the many who will not, like the Spaniel, lick the hand by which they are chaſtiſed, brood over their ills, and thirſt for the moment in which they think they may ſurmount them.

The laſt accounts from Lord St. Vincent and Bridport, ſtate the continuance of their fleets in their former ſtations.

On Saturday arrived the firſt of the Hamburg mails due, which brought intelligence of rather an hoſtile nature, as far as regarded the negociations between the emperor and the French republic. The letters from Vienna ſtated in very poſitive terms, that his Imperial majeſty had determined to renew hoſtilities, rather than cede the fortreſs of Mantua to the Ciſalpine republic, which the French have founded in Italy.

Yeſterday another Hamburg mail, and alſo the chaplain of Sir Morton Eden, who came with diſpatches from Vienna. The advices are much more pacific than thoſe brought by the preceding mail; and we find, that after numerous difficulties raiſed by the French negociator in Italy, in regard to the ceſſation of Mantua to the Emperor, the directory at length inſtructed him to give up the point: and accordingly Mantua is to be reſtored to his imperial majeſty; but all the French ordnance and ſtores are to be previouſly taken away.

The principal point of difference being now removed, we may expect to hear the definitive treaty of peace has been ſigned between the emperor and the French republic; unleſs, indeed, the former chooſes to wait the iſſue of the negociation at Liſle; for which place, Mr. Brooks, the meſſenger, ſet off late on Saturday night, with the anſwer of our court to the laſt diſpatches. Lord Leviſon Gower remains in town.

We learn by private letters from Hamburgh, of the 11th inſt. that the object of the King of Sweden's journey into Germany, was firſt to ſee the king of Pruſſia at Pyrmont; but principally to eſpouſe a princeſs of the houſe of Saxe Coburgh, whither his Swediſh majeſty has gone. The king of Pruſſia is returned to Berlin.

Mr. Higgins the meſſenger has been diſpatched by government with advices to the hon. Robert Walpole, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Portugal.

Mr. Pitt came to town yeſterday from Holwood, and Mr. Secretary Nepean had a long interview with him at his houſe in Downing ſtreet, on inſtructions, it is ſaid, which are to be ſent to earl St. Vincent cruiſing with his fleet off Cadiz, in conſequence of the treaty between France and Portugal.

Black collars have been adopted as the colours of the royaliſts in Paris. The ſoldiers have torn them off and the young [illegible] it a title of honour to be ſtripped of their collar. One young man ſhot a ſoldier with a piſtol who attempted to pull his off. Orders, however, have been given to apprehend every ſoldier who ſhall attempt to inſult any citizen on account of his dreſs.

The inhabitants of all the great towns in Holland, particularly thoſe of Amſterdam, [illegible]

ranny ſtill [illegible] them in ſubjection. [illegible] the independent republic [illegible] peace, [illegible] of the German [illegible], cauſed the [illegible], and ſome of the principals in the buſineſs to be baniſhed [illegible].

Though there can be little danger of any attempt to recommence the ſiege of Gibraltar, yet ſuch is the precaution of government, that the ſtore of ſalt proviſions now in the garriſon, is ſaid to be ſufficient to ſupply any reaſonable conſumption for five years to come. The principal ſpring of water, however, is under the command of the Spaniſh batteries.

It is confidently ſaid, that gen. Simcoe who a few days ſince arrived from the Weſt-Indies in the Swallow armed brig, has come home to repreſent to government the abſolute neceſſity of ſending out to St. Domingo a conſiderable military force for the ſupport of the Britiſh intereſt in that quarter; and we learn it is in contemplation of government to [illegible] regiments, by draughts from Ireland and Chatham barracks, which regiments are to be immediately ſent to St. Domingo.

The Maidſtone frigate, from Africa, is arrived at Barbadoes with a privateer of 14 guns and 7[illegible] men, which ſhe took on her paſſage.

August 23—24.

Diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury were this day received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, from Liſle, by Mr. Wick, the meſſenger, who reached Calais in 12 hours, and was only 9 hours in his paſſage to Dover; when he arrived, no communication was permitted with the veſſel. The diſpatches were tranſmitted to Lord Grenville at Dropmore. They are ſaid to be of the firſt importance, but nothing particular has tranſpired.

The ſtay of Lord Malmeſbury at Liſle is likely to be of longer duration than was at firſt expected; his lordſhip has taken a houſe there for himſelf and his retinue.

The Hamburgh mail, due on Sunday laſt, arrived this day.

The intelligence from Italy relates to the troubles in Piedmont, and to the diſtreſſes at Venice.

This day arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought to Falmouth by the Walſingham Packet in 12 days. It is ſaid to bring advice of the bombardment of Cadiz having wholly ceaſed; and that rear-admiral Nelſon has been detached by earl St. Vincent, with 3 ſhips of the line and 4 frigates, on an expedition againſt the iſland of Teneriffe. The fleet were to call at Gibraltar for ſome tranſports, with troops and ammunition, to be employed in the enterpriſe.

Paris remains in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, notwithſtanding which the military preparations are continued with much activity. Two more regiments of cavalry are arrived, and the Champ de Mars is filled with cannon. The breach between the councils and the directory does not appear to have received a complete reparation. The former naturally view the proceedings of the latter with a jealous eye, and are adopting every practicable means to abridge their military authority and influence. The Council of five hundred in the ſitting of the 17th inſt. decreed that the directory ſhould not have power to caſhier officers at their diſcretion; and that no naval or military officer ſhould for the future be diſmiſſed, except by virtue of a legal judgment. In the ſitting of the 19th, a very flattering ſtatement was preſented to the council, of the ſtate of the finances and expenditure of the public money, and a commiſſion was appointed to report upon the whole [illegible] of the public.

[illegible]

termination to violate one of the moſt eſſential principles of the conſtitution which they have ſworn to maintain, by marching the armed force into the interior of France, without the ſanction of the legiſlative bodies, ſhould they find ſuch an expedient neceſſary to further their own private views and ambitious purpoſes. [illegible] they may ſecure a temporary triumph; but the victory of force over law can never be deemed honorable, nor is it likely that its effects can be permanent.

The late ſtrong gales of wind from the ſouth-weſt have compelled lord Bridport to leave, for a time, his ſtation before Breſt. His lordſhip's fleet was off Falmouth on Monday evening.

The foreign journals contain rumours of the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the French Republic. This report appears to be premature; at leaſt, it is probable, that of an event ſo important, we ſhould, before this, have had information by the French papers. By the laſt accounts from Vienna, indeed, there is intelligence that ſeems to countenance this report. The Emperor, it is ſaid is to retain Mantua; and to be indemnified for the loſs of Lombardy, by Dalmatia, and a great part of the Venetian Terra Firma. The rumours upon this ſubject have been ſo frequent and contradictory that they ſhould be received with caution. If it is found to be true we [illegible] the return of a general peace. Though apparently ſeparate, it is highly probable that the negociations at Udine, and at Liſle, have been in a conſiderable degree connected; and they may both, therefore, be expected to have a common reſult. A confirmation of peace with the Emperor, would afford ground to believe, that there is a fair proſpect of a favorable iſſue to lord Malmeſbury's negociation.

The report that the new Dutch Conſtitution has been rejected, gains ground. It has already been rejected in ſome places, and the accounts from that country agree in ſtating its acceptance, by the majority, as extremely uncertain.

Government have lately contracted for, and are ſending off with as much expedition as poſſible to the ſquadrons employed in the blockade of the enemy's ports, immenſe quantities of vegetables. A gardner, at Rotherhithe, has already ſent off to the veſſels at the Red Houſe, Deptford, which are employed on this ſervice, 50,000 cabbages, 80,000 carrots, 50,000 leeks, 100,000 onions, and 60 tons of potatoes, which are packed in the completeſt manner to prevent ſpoiling in the carriage.

August 25—26.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival of the Leeward Iſland fleet, in the Downs at Briſtol, and the other ports to which they were deſtined.

We received laſt night a regular ſeries of the Paris papers up to Wedneſday laſt. The moſt material article of intelligence brought by this conveyance, is a letter from the commander in chief of a battalion of Bernadotte's diviſion, upon the ſubject of the treaty between the emperor and the French republic, which announces the ratification of the conditions of peace, by his imperial majeſty, on the 30th ult. This letter is dated Udine, *the ſeat of the* negociation, July 31ſt, and the following is a literal tranſlation of it:—

"*May my letter announce to you ſufficiently ſoon the happy news which I have juſt learned. A courier that arrived laſt night from Vienna, diſpatched by the marquis di Gallo, announces that the emperor has ratified the conditions of peace, ſuch as they were preſented to him. All the world rejoices. I haſten to cloſe my letter, that it may reach you the ſooner.*"

Notwithſtanding the firſt impreſſion made, on the authority of this intelligence, vague and non-official as it certainly is, on a more attentive peruſal of theſe papers, we do not ſee reaſon to give implicit credit to this report. If the definitive treaty of peace had really been ſigned on the 30th at Udine, it could not have been unknown to Buonaparte at Milan, on the 12th of Auguſt, the date of the following official communication to the directory, in which no notice is taken of that event.

"Citizens Directors,

"After the battle of Rivoli, I announced that 21 ſtands of colours would be ſent you, of which you have yet only received 16. I ſend you by general Bernadotte, the reſt, [illegible]. This excellent officer, who had eſtabliſhed his reputation on the banks of the Rhine, is now one of the officers moſt eſſential to the glory of the army of Italy. He commands the three diviſions which are on the frontiers of Germany. [illegible]

as well as in the attack of Gradiſka, [illegible] and for the national glory, which [illegible] the people of the republic. [illegible]

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The following article is extracted from the Bruſſels papers which were received this morning, down to the 20th.

Vienna, Auguſt 11. Though it is well known that the definitive treaty with the French republic is ſigned, our court does not think proper to publiſh the articles—political reaſons are ſaid to account for this proceeding. To judge by the hoſtile preparations ſtill carrying on, our court certainly meditates ſome important project; as, inſtead of putting the armies upon the peace eſtabliſhment, their augmentation is continued—that of Italy is to be reinforced to 10,000, and that of the Rhine to 70,000 men.

Paris, Auguſt 21. Paris has been remarkably quiet to day, nor have the bills poſted on the walls been ſo numerous or ſo virulent as yeſterday and the day before.

At laſt the long expected report on the meſſage of the directory has been brought up to day.

It [illegible] report would have been entirely in their favor, as they had previouſly taken care to ſpread the moſt alarming accounts of conſpiracies, plots for arreſting and murdering ſeveral deputies, ſhutting the barriers, the introduction of troops and cannon into the city, &c. They even went ſo far as to report confidently that the plan of the commiſſion was to propoſe a decree of accuſation againſt the directory, and in caſe the latter made any reſiſtance, to outlaw them immediately (les mettre hors la loi). But how great muſt their diſappointment now be, on ſeeing that inſtead of the violent meaſures, of which they had formed ſuch ſanguine expectations, the commiſſion, though it accuſes the directory of indiſcretion, ſhews the ſincereſt deſire to bring on a reconciliation between the government and the legiſlative body. It is certain that by propoſing conciliatory meaſures, the commiſſion has only ſpoken the ſenſe of the great majority of the council, who are ſincerely reſolved to maintain it, notwithſtanding the private intrigues of the royaliſts, who have found means to creep into the legiſlative body with the laſt third part, and whoſe underhand manœuvres have been the cauſe of the preſent diſturbances.

PARIS, Auguſt 16.

They report that Gen. Scherer has aſſured ſome of his friends that Gen. Lapoype was ſoon to ſucceed him as War Miniſter.

From the Ami Des Loix.

Gen. Ferino has been diſplaced for having, as ſome papers ſay, oppoſed the march of the troops to Paris.

The new colours ſent to the different demi-brigades of the army of Italy, are truly magnificent. The names of the battles at which every corps was preſent are written in golden letters. In the middle is an inſcription; for example, on the colours of the 31ſt "My mind was eaſy—the 31ſt was there." On thoſe of the 19th, "I know you—you will beat them." On thoſe of the 29th and 32d Light Infantry, "The paſſage of [illegible]"—[illegible] the 57th. "The terrible 57th [illegible] all before it." On thoſe of the [illegible] "The [illegible] has covered itſelf with glory." Theſe inſcriptions of an antique and ſimple ſtyle, remind the ſoldiers of the battles where they have ſignalized themſelves, inſpire them with new ardor, and inflame them with that enthuſiaſm which is the forerunner of victory.

Gen. Augereau has given orders to have every ſoldier taken up who ſhould attempt to inſult any citizen on account of his dreſs—This has entirely put an end to the diſputes between the military and the young men, ſo that now all is perfectly quiet—The Pariſians ſeem as indifferent to every political event as uſual.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

OF PEACE.

The following appears under the Paris date of 22d Aug. [illegible]

The negociation at Liſle goes on in the moſt languid manner. [illegible]

An action has taken place in the Eaſt-Indies between the Britiſh troops and the Rajah of Cottiote, in which Maj. Cameron, the commander fell, with the additional loſs of [illegible] men. The Rajah was afterwards ſubdued and brought to ſubmiſſion.

Lord Macartney arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of May laſt. Every thing remained quiet at that place.

The King of Pruſſia is recovering from his late indiſpoſition.

It is ſtated from ſeveral quarters, that the French directory have inſtructed general Buonaparte, to afford the king of Sardinia every ſuccour that may be neceſſary to the ſupport of his throne, againſt the ſeditious part of his ſubjects.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The Oracle, an Engliſh paper of Aug. [illegible] ſtates the following:

A letter from the Hague, Aug. 16, ſays, "the primary aſſemblies have expreſſed their deteſtation of citizen Noel and his friends, by every act of publicity; the new conſtitution was rejected on the 8th inſt. and the people are determined to ſanction nothing which gives ſuch unlimited power to the French. It was rejected by a majority of more than 15,000."

Treaty with Portugal.

The French council of 500, have approved of this treaty, but no particulars had yet tranſpired.

A dreadful earthquake has happened at Santa Fe and Panama, in South America, in which between 30 and 40,000 ſouls are ſaid to have periſhed.

M. Necker, the Ex-financier of France, having been ſtruck off the proſcribed liſt of Emigrants, is returned to France and reſides at preſent in the neighbourhood of Paris.

In a former paper we ſtated that crowns were received in the banks at *eight ſhillings and ten pence*, or one hundred & ten cents; our information was not correct in his ſtatement—the bank receive them at 110 *cents only*.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

It is with pleaſure we announce to the public the ſafe arrival of the *William Penn*, Captain Joſiah, from London, which port ſhe left the 22d of Auguſt, but put into Falmouth, and ſailed from thence on the 31ſt, in company with the armed ſhip Cleopatra.

A gentleman paſſenger in the above ſhip has favored us with London papers to the evening of the 29th of Auguſt, from which we have made extracts as follow: The ſame gentleman had a paper of the 30th, which was loſt at ſea.

The paper of the 30th Aug. received at Falmouth, mentions that peace was concluded between France [illegible] papers that mention it were l'Eclair, Meſſager du Soir. One other mentions its having juſt arrived by the telegraph and circulated in the hall of the convention. The terms were—France to have reſtored all her poſſeſſions in the Eaſt & Weſt Indies, which belonged to her in May 1789—all the ſhips taken at Toulon; the iſland of Ceylon and Trincomale to the Dutch—Oſtend a free port for all nations, and in compenſation, the Engliſh to retain the Cape of Good Hope. The French papers were dated the 26th Auguſt. [*London Evening Gazette*.] The editor's opinion was, that the news was fabricated.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

We yeſterday received Paris papers to the 26th inſtant, which, as may be expected from the ſhort time that has elapſed ſince our laſt communication from France do not contain much intelligence of importance.

The negociations at Udine are ſaid not yet to be concluded, tho' the journals expreſs hopes that the concluſion is at no great diſtance. On the ſubject of the negociation at Liſle, l'Eclair ſpeaks in terms of more doubt, obſerving, that more material difficulties and obſtinate pretenſions, ſtand in the way of it.

The outward bound Liſbon and Oporto fleets are detained by order of government waiting the return of the meſſenger ſent with expoſtulations from our cabinet to the court of Liſbon, againſt that part of their recent treaty with France, which reſtricts our ſhips from taking the accuſtomed advantage of the Portugueſe ports. It is ſaid, that unleſs her faithful majeſty engages to reſcind the whole of that, and every other clauſe obnoxious to the intereſt of Britain, our miniſter, the hon. Mr. Walpole, has received orders immediately to leave Liſbon.

By letters received laſt week from Holland, we learn, that the Dutch ſailors and ſoldiers on board their fleet are kept from deſertion by a continual ſucceſſion of amuſements. Veſſels, with bands of muſic on board, every day go down to the fleet, and liquor is diſtributed in conſiderable quantities. The murmurs of the people, however, at the inactivity of their fleet are general and loud; but the Dutch admiral ſtill thinks that it would not be prudent to ſail.

August 29.

[illegible]—one o'clock.

This morning arrived Bruſſels papers to the 22d. They ſtill inſiſt that the definitive treaty between the emperor & the French is ſigned; that Mantua and all its dependencies, are evacuated by the French troops.

As a ſign that hoſtilities may again take place in the Adriatic, the celebrated [illegible] has been ſent for to Trieſte, to take the command of the emperor's [illegible].

Diſpatches were received on Saturday at the office of his royal highneſs the commander in chief, from [illegible]. Some diſſatisfaction had been expreſſed at Mr. Dundas's plan for extending the militia to that kingdom, and that in conſequence alarming riots had taken place. Theſe, however, there is reaſon to believe, had been greatly exaggerated as letters from Edinburgh ſtate, the accounts which they had firſt received there, had happily been contradicted, and that they hoped to appeaſe the ſpirit of diſcontent by prudence and conciliation. No doubt this ſpirit has been fomented by malicious miſrepreſentations, ſimilar to thoſe repeatedly made uſe of by a certain faction, to impede every meaſure adopted by government, for the defence of the country againſt her deſtroying enemies.

On Friday a cartel arrived with Engliſh priſoners from France; but in conſequence of the reſolution of our government not to exchange any more priſoners till Sir Sidney Smith is releaſed, the cartel was ordered to return empty.

Yeſterday evening arrived the Paris Papers of the 24th inſt.

No notice is taken in theſe papers of the ratification of the conditions of peace between his imperial majeſty and the French directory; but if any reliance can be placed on the laſt accounts from Vienna, inſerted in the Paris journals, and on the tendency of public opinion in France, in favor of that important event, it would ſeem that the ſigning of the definitive treaty cannot be very remote.

With reſpect to the negociations at Liſle, the moſt cautious ſecrecy continues to be obſerved, and though political ſpeculation can alone ſupply the want of authentic intelligence on this intereſting occaſion, ſome of the Paris journals venture to aſſert, on the authority of a vague report, that the negociations are now at a ſtand.

We are aſſured from the beſt authority, that the Chevalier D'Almeida the Portugueſe envoy, in his late interview with the cabinet miniſters, had given the moſt poſitive aſſurance, that the Portugueſe cabinet, in all their negociations, would preſerve inviolate the treaties exiſting with Great Britain; Mr. Walpole has alſo received from the cabinet of Liſbon unequivocal proofs of entering into no terms derogatory to their connexions with this country.

Letters from Madrid, of the 3d inſtant, mention the national finances to be in a ſtate of the greateſt embarraſſment. The new miniſter was about to negociate a loan of one hundred millions of rials. The court having prolonged their reſidence in the capital beyond their accuſtomed time, left it the 1ſt for St. Ildefonſo. The prince of peace has received ſome freſh inſtances of the affection of his ſovereign. The Spaniards ſpeak with much confidence of the ſafety of Cadiz from any future attempts of the Britiſh fleet.

The El Roſario Spaniſh prize brig, of 18 guns, commanded by [illegible], arrived at Portſmouth, with diſpatches from Gibraltar, and alſo from Earl St. Vincent, who remains off Cadiz with the fleet, apparently meditating freſh attempts by ſea and land.

At Gibraltar they at length have indications from what paſſes within the Spaniſh lines, that the Dons mean ſoon to annoy them, as they are building freſh mortar batteries, and collecting ammunition, on which occaſion the ſtaff is removing from the town to the ſouth, preparatory to operations.—Gen. O'Hara has nearly completed the new works; all the magazines are treble bomb proof. The works at Land Port are nearly completed. A new foſſe, 40 feet deep, has been cut out of the ſolid rock, from the inundation through the cauſeway to Forbes's barrier, and a bridge, on a new model, is prepared to be flung over. The Peterell ſloop, with the tranſports, having on board the Iriſh artillery for the Weſt Indies, ſailed the 25th of July. The Ninfa frigate, of 38 guns, now called Hamadryad, captain Stanhope, had arrived to repair, after an engagement with three French men of war off Carthagena. It was reported and believed at Gibraltar, that a bombardment of Malaga was intended, when the neceſſary reinforcement from England arrived.

PLYMOUTH, Auguſt 26.

Arrived the Edgar and Robuſte, of 74 guns each, from the channel fleet. The remainder, under the command of lord Bridport, anchored in Torbay yeſterday.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.—A large fleet of merchantmen, homeward bound, from the Weſt Indies, is this inſtant paſſing by; they appear to be about 60 ſail, and we are quite overjoyed at the pleaſing ſight.

Six o'clock, P. M. "*A ſignal is this moment made on Maker Tower, ſignifying the appearance of Lord Bridport's fleet from the weſtward. They are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Torbay, to revictual, &c.*

"*L'Unite, of 38 guns, and a line of battle, are now ſtanding into the ſound from the above fleet.*"

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 7.

Letters from the head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſtate, that a great number of threatening addreſſes are preparing there, in imitation of thoſe agreed to by the troops in Italy, to be diſtributed throughout the nation. The ſame letters announce, that gen. Hoche has written a letter to gen. Moreau, for the purpoſe of prevailing on him to participate in the proceedings of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and to engage him to unite againſt the counter revolutioniſts. The following anſwer is ſaid to have been made by gen. Moreau: "The conſtitution prohibits the armies from deliberating, or interfering in the affairs of the interior, and I conſider it my duty to obey it."

It is, however, very certain that [illegible] Gen. [illegible] diviſion had diſcontinued its march towards the interior. It has notwithſtanding received freſh orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march at the firſt ſignal. This circumſtance proves that the project of ſending a large body of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe into the interior is not yet relinquiſhed.

VIENNA, Auguſt 6.

Gen. Clarke's Secretary is again gone to Italy. Some time after his departure the Neapolitan Secretary ſet off to Paris with diſpatches relative to peace.

We are aſſured that all obſtacles which were in the way of peace are removed to the ſatisfaction of our Court, and that the French directory has declared in the moſt friendly manner, that a miſunderſtanding alone has delayed the negociations.

It is ſaid that Buonaparte will ſhortly go to Gorice, and that ſuperb Fetes are to be given in that city. The two fine regiments of the emperor's light horſe, as alſo eight battalions of infantry, will parade on that occaſion.

A ſword of great value is much talked of, which is deſtined as a preſent from his Imperial majeſty to the French general.

PARIS, Auguſt 24.

We are aſſured that the peace has been ſigned by the Emperor. It is added, in ſupport of this important intelligence, that the Courier who bro't the account, arrived two days ago & that the directory immediately aſſembled; that three of the directors refuſed to ratify the treaty; that the Courier was on the point of ſetting off with the order for recommencing hoſtilities, when the two other directors required their proteſt to be inſerted in the regiſter of the deliberations. This demand terrified the three others, who cauſed the departure of the Courier to be ſuſpended. It is not known what reſolutions have been ſince adopted.

R I C H M O N D:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

From the Obſervatory.

The account publiſhed in the Obſervatory of the 29th ult. reſpecting the arrival of the Ship *Charles Carter* in Hampton Roads, we find to be premature. The information was obtained from a captain of a veſſel, who informed the Editor he ſaw in Norfolk a gentleman that came paſſenger in the above veſſel, who informed him [illegible]

Philadelphia, October 25.

Deaths, in the city and ſuburbs, for the laſt twenty four hours ending yeſterday at noon, FIVE.

The number of burials on the 24th of October, 1793, was THIRTY-EIGHT.

October 26.

Deaths in the city and ſuburbs, for the 24 hours ending yeſterday at noon, FIVE.

The number of burials on the 25th of October, 1793, was THIRTY FIVE.

Virginia Coal.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale at their different Coal Yards on James River, viz. at Mancheſter, Warwick and at their new yard oppoſite Rocket's on the Mancheſter ſide; beſt STONE COAL, from the new Pits on Falling Creek, adjoining the Black Heath Coal Pits; which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh; or they will barter for Weſt India produce, iron, ſteel, nail rods, oil, fiſh, or other articles uſually bro't from the northern ſtates to Virginia.

The quality of the Coal is equal to any in the ſtate.

CORNELIUS BUCK & Co.

Mancheſter, October 29th, 1797. 4w

I SHALL Immediately commence the Practice of Law in the County Courts of Henrico and Hanover with the City and Diſtrict Courts of Richmond.—I ſhall alſo attend the Quarterly Terms of Goochland Court.

EDWIN BURWELL.

City of Richmond.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Amelia, will be Sold on the ſecond Monday in November next, at Cheſterfield courthouſe, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

A Tract of Land

In Montgomery county, the property of James Vaughan, containing one thouſand four hundred acres; to ſatisfy a debt due by the ſaid Vaughan, to the executors of the late Daniel M'[illegible], deceaſed. The ſaid land lies on [illegible] fork of [illegible], waters of the [illegible].

THOMAS [illegible], }
ARCHIBALD [illegible], } Commrs.

October [illegible], 1797. 3w

BLANK BONDS, BILLS of LADING, and SHERIFF'S BAIL BONDS,

May be had at S. PLEASANTS' Printing-Office.

THE Members of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY againſt FIRE on BUILDINGS in the ſtate of VIRGINIA, are hereby notified, that the Annual General Meeting of the ſaid ſociety is fixed by the Conſtitution to be held on the firſt Monday in December next in the City of Richmond.—It is expected the members will be pointed in their attendance either in perſon, or by proxy, agreeably to the following form of credentials—As the buſineſs to be done cannot be poſtponed—ſuch as the election of the officers, fixing their ſalaries, examining the tranſactions of the preſent year, and other matters that may be laid before the ſaid meeting.

W. E. AST,
Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, 1ſt Nov. 1797.

FORM.

Subſcriber of   Member of the Mutual Aſſurance Society, do hereby conſtitute and appoint
                to attend the General Annual Meeting of the ſaid ſociety, to be held at Richmond, on the firſt Monday in December next, as proxy to vote and act on   behalf on any buſineſs which may come before the ſaid meeting as fully as if   perſonally preſent.—In teſtimony whereof   have hereunto ſet   hand and ſeal the
day of   179

Teſte

☞ The Printers in this ſtate are requeſted to inſert the above notice and form of credentials, three weeks, that is, once a week.

FIRE.

AS any perſon's property, in houſes, goods and furniture, is ſubject to be deſtroyed by that deſtructive element, therefore there is a continual riſk to loſe the whole; perhaps in a few hours—then the queſtion is what mode to adopt to ſecure this precarious property.—It appears to me that out of three things one muſt be done, that is, either to ſtand your own Inſurer: then if a loſs happens you loſe the *whole*—or elſe to Inſure in an Inſurance Company, where you have annual premiums to pay; and truſt to the good fortune of a few individuals; if a heavy loſs ſhould happen it would ruin them, and inſtead of receiving the full amount of a loſs, a perſon would have only a ſmall dividend—Or elſe to Inſure in the Mutual Inſurance in this ſtate, where a great many join to pay a loſs, then of courſe each perſon's ſhare will never be much; conſequently one premium will in all human probability Inſure the property forever; where many contribute, although, each paying a ſmall ſum, will raiſe a larger amount, than any few individuals can make up.

There muſt, by this Mutual Inſurance, out of every five hundred houſes one *annually* burn, (which would be at the rate of eight hundred houſes in this ſtate per annum) before it will abſorb the intereſt of the premiums——and there muſt out of every thirty houſes one burn, (which would be at the rate of upwards of twelve thouſand houſes in this ſtate) before they have to pay a ſecond premium.

The ſubſcriptions are about four millions of dollars, then if the ſubſcribers were inſured abroad, where I believe the premiums average one per cent. per annum, they would have had to pay the firſt year forty thouſand dollars; the ſecond the ſame ſum; as alſo to renew the Inſurance for the third year, beginning next January:—then if a loſs was *now* immediately to happen of one hundred and twenty thouſand dollars, and betal *only* the ſubſcribers, which is impoſſible, as we have not ſo much Inſured in buildings that join, ſo a loſs twice as large muſt happen, before they would be upon the ſame footing with thoſe that Inſure abroad.—And beſides that the ſecurity of many is better than a few individuals, which the Inſurance Companies abroad are compoſed of.

By the above you can eaſily ſee that if the ſubſcribers to this inſtitution had been Inſured abroad, that by next Chriſtmas they would have had to pay one hundred and twenty thouſand dollars, and inſtead of that they have paid here (*for* the premium in ſtock is ſtill their own) for five buildings, to wit:—Three at Leeſburg, one at Fredericksburg, one at Richmond, and one damaged at Wincheſter, only twelve hundred and thirty eight dollars 67 cents for two years Inſurance; which is about one and a half cent. per £100. per annum.

This inſtitution is founded on Philanthropy—the ſole object thereof is to ſuccour the unfortunate—it unites intereſt and benevolence—for the ſmall contribution you pay towards the loſs of your unfortunate fellow-citizen, you ſecure at the ſame time your own property to be paid in caſe that you ſhould loſe it accidentally by *fire*.

W. E. AST.

Inſurance on Goods and Furniture.

I AM happy to inform the Public, that already upwards of two thirds of the ſubſcription, required by the Act of the General Aſſembly, for the eſtabliſhment of a Mutual Inſurance againſt Fire on Goods & Furniture are filled up, and that this inſtitution will ſhortly be in a very ſhort time organized.—Thoſe gentlemen who hold ſubſcription papers, are requeſted to get as many ſubſcribers as they can (for the more the better) and ſend me the ſubſcription paper as ſoon as poſſible.

W. F. AST.

☞ As theſe inſtitutions are for the public good, the Printers in this ſtate will no doubt give the above alſo a place in their papers, and particularly as it concerns their cuſtomers, I believe almoſt generally.

Commiſſion Buſineſs.

THE Subſcribers propoſing to engage in the COMMISSION BUSINESS, think proper to make known their intention to the public; having prepared themſelves for the reception of FLOUR and other produce, to which they deſign principally to turn their attention.

Conceiving that any thing they could ſay in favor of their own aſſiduity, would not entitle them to greater confidence, they forbear to enlarge by declarations, reſpecting their attention to the intereſt of thoſe who may entruſt them with their buſineſs.

GEO: JEFFERSON & CO.

Richmond, Nov. 1ſt, 1797. [tf]

Mr. PLEASANTS,

By giving the following publication place in the ARGUS, you will oblige you obedient ſervant,

JAMES CLARKE.

October 29th, 1797.

THE dark and villainous attempts that have been made to ſtab my reputation, will I truſt plead my excuſe for informing the public, that ſeveral anonymous pieces have lately been dropped at and about Powhatan Courthouſe with an intent to aſſaſſinate my character; but not being able to diſcover their author, I treated them with the contempt they deſerved; till on the 20th of laſt month, (being Powhatan court day) Mr. Jacob Williamſon of the ſaid county, exhibited to public view at the ſaid courthouſe, an infamous libel againſt me, containing ſeveral charges "*unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.*" Upon being informed of the ſaid libel, and that the ſaid Jacob Williamſon acknowledged himſelf to be the author, I immediately requeſted the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Regiment, to call a Court of enquiry to examine into the ſeveral charges therein ſtated, and to call on the accuſers to come forward and ſubſtantiate the ſaid charges.—Accordingly a board of officers was ordered, to wit, Major Littleberry Moſeby, Captains Samuel H. Saunders, Richard Cox, John Poval, Frederick Woodſon and Edward Moſeley,—Lieutenants William Smith, John Nunnady, Wade Woodſen, William Pope, and Francis Lewis,—Enſigns, Joſeph Moſeby, William A. Cocke, Creed Haſkins, and Richard Netherland, who formed a board at Scottville for the above purpoſe, on the 13th inſt. and whoſe deciſion is contained in the following regimental orders.

POWHATAN, Oct. 27th, 1797

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Regimental Court of Enquiry ordered to be held on the 13th inſtant, at the requeſt of Captain James Clarke, for the purpoſe of enquiring into, and reporting on the ſeveral charges then in circulation to the prejudice of his character, met according to order, and after hearing and ſtating all the evidence adduced on the occaſion, have made the following report:

"The Court are therefore *unanimouſly* of opinion, that the whole of "the charges exhibited againſt capt Clarke "are *falſe, ſcandalous* and *malicious*; and "in no one inſtance does it appear to the "court that Capt. Clarke has acted derogatory to, or incompatible with, the "character of an officer and gentleman."

LITTLEBERRY MOSEBY, jr. Preſident.

Teſte,

WM. POPE, JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Lieut. Col. Commandant, thinks in juſtice to Capt. Clarke's character, which (from the above ſentence) has been unwarrantably injured, that the commanding officers of companies ſhould take the firſt opportunity of publiſhing this ſentence to their reſpective companies; and therefore orders accordingly.

The proceedings of the court, are depoſited with the adjutant, for the inſpection of any perſon who may be deſirous of ſeeing them.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, Lieutenant Col. Commandant.

Atteſt,
FREDERICK WOODSON, Adjutant.

Notice!

THAT there will be a petition preſented to the next General Aſſembly, for a law, to take off part of this county, and add to Powhatan, the line to run ſo as to take in Goode's Bridge and Appomattox, from thence to James River to the place formerly propoſed.

Cheſterfield, October [illegible], 1797. [illegible]

BOOKS

For Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office;

AMERICAN Remembrancer
Alexander's Hiſtory of Women
American Farmer's Letters
Anatomical Tables
Anecdotes of a Little Family
Academy Compliments
American Theatre
Abelard and Eloiſa
Afflicted Man
Alexander's Virgil
Aikin's Letters
American Preceptor
American Clerk's Magazine
Art of Speaking
Addiſon's Evidence
Anketel's Poems
Animal Reaſon
Annual Regiſter
American Atlas
——— do colored
Aſh's Grammar
Builder's Pocket treaſure
Brown's Oracles
Butler's Analogy
Britiſh Empire
Baron Trenck
Britiſh Album
Birkit's Expoſition
Bennet on Education
Bell's Surgery
Bell on the Venereal
Burke on the Revolution
Blair's Sermons
Boyle's Voyages
Barlow's Writings
Brown's Chriſtian's Journal
Beveridge's Tho'ts
[illegible] of Morality
Bibles large with cuts
Burn's Dictionary
Bibles (ſchool)
Cecilia
Columbiad
Count Roderic's Caſtle
Call to the Unconverted
Chriſtian's, Scholar's and Farmer's Magazine
Carey's Miſcellanies
Citizen of the world
Cook's Voyages (abridged.)
Collins's Works
Columbian Muſe
Carey on the Fever
Calvary
Cornaro on Health
Centaur
Camilla
Charlotte's Letters
Conſtitutions
Calviniſm improved
Clarke's Ovid
——— Corderii
——— Æſop
——— Eutropius
Chriſtian's Remembrancer
Catechiſm of health
Cyrus's Travels
C[illegible] World unmaſked
Cave of Death
Condorcet on the mind
Calvary
Cook's voyages 4 v.
Contraſt (a novel)
Courtſhip & Marriage
Cain and Abel
Cullen's Synopſis
——— Practice
Chineſe Empire
Contes de tems paſſé
Coghlan's Memoirs
Cheſſelden's Tables
Church prayer books
Collection of Poems
Cowper's on America
——— to America
Cook's Voyages 2v
Chriſtian Parent
Copy Slips
Circle of Sciences
Clarke's Juſtin
Doddridge's Riſe & Progreſs
Dilworth's Arithmetic
——— Book-keeping
Divine Emblems
Dignity of human nature
Divinity of Chriſt
Dream Book
Dramatic pieces
[illegible]
Democrat
Defence of Uſury
Dilworth's Aſſiſtant
——— ſpelling book
Doddridge's ſermons
Davies's Sermons
Enfield's Speaker
Entick's Dictionary
Elements of Morality
Edwards on the Affections
Eſſay on the Origin of Maſonry
Elements of Geography
Embaſſy to China
Evelina
Enfield's Sermons
——— Progreſs
Extracts of a liturgy
Every man his own phyſician
Elements of Criticiſm
Eſſays
Economy of Life
Edward's hiſtory on Redemption
Female Policy
Farriery
——— Abridged
Frugal Houſewife
Fiſher's Companion
Fordyce's Sermons
——— Addreſſes
Five Points
Family Inſtructor
French Clergy
Farmer's Friend
Findlay's Hiſtory of the Weſtern Inſurrection
Family Tablet
Fuller's Letters
Flavel's Huſbandry
Federal Calculator
Franklin's Life
Frazer's Aſſiſtant
Fool of Quality
Four fold State
Guthrie's Geography, 2 volumes large 4to. with the Atlas
Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory
Goldſmith's England
Gay's Fables
Goſpel Sonnets
Gauging
Gay's Grammar
Godwin's political Juſtice
Gil Blas
Gordon's America
Ghoſt Seer
Goldſmith's Rome
——— Eſſays
Gallatin on Finance
Guthrie's Grammar
Geogr. Dictionary
Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts
Harvey's Meditations
Hamilton's Outlines
Hiſtory of Redemption
Hume's England
Holy War
Haunted Priory
Hive
Harriſon's Grammar
Hunter's Biography
Hay's on Colds
Howard's Life
Hiſtory of Kentucky
Hopkin's Melennium
Hunter on the Venereal
Horne on the Pſalms
Hiſtory of Vermont
——— Grecian ſtates
Hamilton on Female Complaints
Hapleſs Orphan
Harris's natural Hiſtory
Harvey's Aſpaſio
Hieroglyphic Bible
Henry's Pſalms
Horace (French and Latin)
Hiſtory of America
——— of U. States
Horace Delphini
John Bull
Jackſon on Fevers
Julia Robigne
Jocky Club
Jenyns' origin of evil
Italian Nun
Jefferſon's Notes
Jay's Treaty
Immortal Mentor
Italian
Jenyns's Letters
Jeſt and Song Books
Joſeph Andrews
Jenyns's Views
——— Lectures
Inquiſitor
Knox's Eſſays
Keate's Sketches
Knowledge of nature
Looker On
Life of Chriſt
Life of God in the Soul of Man
Life of Gardiner
Letchworth's Sermons
Lavater's Aphoriſms
Life of Joſeph
——— of Watts and Doddridge
——— of Alexander
Literary Miſcellany
Locke's eſſays abridged
Lowth's Iſaiah
Looking Glaſs
Law of Partnerſhip
Lady's Advice
Love's Surveying
Law of Nature
Letchworth's ſermons
Lady's Library
Laws of the U-States
Life of Voltaire
Life of [illegible]
Mill's on Cattle
Melmoth's Eſſays
Mirror
Myſtic Cottager
Meſſiah
Man of Feeling
Medical pocketbook
Miſcellanies
Miſcellaneous works
Morbid Anatomy
M'Fingal
M'Ewen on the types
Mitchel's book keeping
Morſe's geography
——— abridged
Muſeum
Myſteries of Udolpho
Moore's Sketches
Montague's Letters
Maps of Kentucky
——— Virginia
——— Tenneſſee
Necker on Religion
Newton's Prophecies
Nettleton on Virtue
Natural Hiſtory
Netley Abbey
Nature and Art
Newton's Hymns
Nugent's Dictionary
Original Poems
Plays, a great variety
Pſalters
Pamela
Phill Quarll
Pomphret's Poems
Pulpit and Deſk
Perrin's Grammar (French & Engliſh
Preſident's Farewel Addreſs
Poor Man's Help
Pleaſure & Health
Principles of politeneſs
Peyton's Grammar
Prieſtley on education
Paley's Philoſophy
——— Evidences
Pocket Library
Political Dictionary
Proof of the actual Godhead
Price's Sermons
Pike's Arithmetic
Pleaſing Inſtructor
Plowden's Hiſtory
Pocket Atlas
Pelew Iſlands
Paine's Jeſts
Prompter
Primmers
Ruſſel's Sermons
Robertſon's India
Religious Courtſhip
Robinſon Cruſoe
Ready Reckoner
Remarks on the Bill of Rights, Conſtitution and ſome acts of the General Aſſembly of Virginia
Raſſelas & Dinarbas
Rights of Woman
Root's Arithmetic
Redeemed Captive
Religious Truth
Roderick Random
Rowe's Letters
Robinſon Cruſoe
Roſea
Rural Walks
Rudiments of Reaſon
Rambler
Seneca's Morals
Stewart's Elements
Stephen's Miſcellany
Select Plays
Smith's Geography
Saunders' Journal in the Deſarts of Arabia
Sacramental Meditations
Signs of the Times
Spiritual Letters
Sanford & Merton
Stranger's Aſſiſtant
Select Pamphlets
——— Stories
Shipwreck
Sorrows of Werter
Spiritual Letters
Steuben's regulation
Student and Paſtor
Saint's Reſt
Sicilian Romance
Sterne's Journey
Stevens's Counſel
Scott's Gazetteer
Swan's Architect
Smith's Sonnets
Spiritual Songs
Sportſman's companion
Scott's Leſſons
Strictures on Female Education
Self Knowledge
Shakeſpeare characters
Tom Jones
Trials of the Heart
Thompſon's ſeaſons
Town and country Builder
Taplin's Farriery
Travels of true godlineſs
Trimmer's introduction
Tenneſſee
Teſtaments
Tables of Intereſt
Univerſal reſtoration by Wincheſter
United Iriſhmen
Univerſal Spelling Book
Viſion of Columbus
Varlo's Huſbandry
Village Curate
Voyages of Amaſis
Vattel's law of nations
Victim of Sentiment
Virgil Delphini
White's Sermons
Watts Glory of Chriſt
——— Pſalms
——— on the Mind
Workman's Gauging
Waſhington's Letters
Wallis on Diſeaſes
Williſon on the Catechiſm
Williſon's Meditations
Watt's Miſcellanies
William's Letters
Works of Nature
Webſter on the fever
Watt's pſalms and Hymns
Watt's Hymns
Winterbotham's America
White's Syſtem
Webſter's Spelling Books
Week's Preparation
Walker's Dictionary
Weſton on Moral Agency
Young's Night tho'ts
——— Dictionary
Zimmerman
Zeluco.

Alſo—Juſt Received,

Carpenter's Director
Chapone's Miſcellanies
Children's Friend
Don Quixote
Evenings at Home
Friend of Youth
Franklin's Works
Harriſon's Grammar
Hawkins' Voyages
Lady's pocket Almanac
Morſe's American Gazetteer (a new edition juſt from the preſs)
Monitor
Memoirs of the late Major Gen. C. Lee
Mills' Farriery
Nicholſon's Philoſophy
New Diſpenſatory
Oſſians' Poems
Preſident's Meſſage
Ruſh on the Fever
Ruſh's Works
Sheridan's Dictionary
——— Abridged
Smiths' Wealth of Nations
Troy's Deſtruction
Voltaire's Philoſophical Dictionary

Samuel Myers,

(*Next door but one to the Eagle-Tavern*)

Has received a freſh ſupply of ſuperior quality

PORT WINE in pipes and quarter caſks,
Prime quality **SUGAR**,
COFFEE and **MOLASSES**,
3rd and 4th proof **ANTIGUA RUM** in hogſheads,
And **FRENCH BRANDY** in pipes;

Which he will ſell at moderate prices for Caſh, or Country Produce.

Richmond, Auguſt 10th, 1797.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

For ſale at this Printing-office

PROPOSALS
BY SUBSCRIPTION
TO OPEN A COURSE OF
Coſmography,
BY LOUIS ALEXANDER DUPUY.

MR DUPUY encouraged by the encouragement that has generally been experienced in this country,* by thoſe who have projected and offered plans of real utility to the public;—reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and its vicinity, that he intends to open a courſe of COSMOGRAPHY.

The method of teaching and laying the foundation of ſome particular Science by Public Courſes, has proved extremely uſeful, and it is now in Europe the common method of teaching and demonſtrating either Natural Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, &c. In thoſe Courſes the demonſtrations in form of Lectures have been made by perſons the moſt diſtinguiſhed for their learning as well in France, England, Italy, &c. We reckon among thoſe who have adopted this method in England, Doctor John Keill, who was one of the firſt, and after him Meſſrs. Hawkſbee, Whiſton, Whiteſides, Doctors Bradley and Bliſs, and Mr. Ferguſon, and in France Meſſrs. Graveſande, L'Abbe Nollet Fourcroi and M[illegible]tel; and what may be ſaid more in favor of thoſe Courſes is, that they are always attended by perſons of the moſt eminent character.

There is not a ſcience more intereſting and uſeful than Coſmography; for it contains both Geography and Aſtronomy, two ſciences not only uſeful but indiſpenſable to Merchants, Navigators, &c.

The knowledge of the Univerſe at large, and of the Earth which we inhabit, is one of the ſublimeſt purſuits of mankind——Thoſe ſciences have been for a long time exerciſed in the Schools of Philoſophers; but in an age ſo celebrated as this, for ſciences; learning is no more confined within the ſchools of a few philoſophers, or the courts of the great; but like all the greateſt advantages which Heaven has beſtowed on mankind, it is become as univerſal as it is uſeful.

The plan he intends to follow is to exhibit and demonſtrate by way of LECTURES, in an eaſy, diſtinct and ſyſtematical manner; whatever relates to Geography and Aſtronomy: but more particularly to explain and develope in ſenſible and ſtriking manner the Phenomena of the Heavens, the Motions and Phaſes of Mercury, Venus, and the Moon, the phyſical cauſes of the motion of the Planets, the eccentricities of their orbits, the time in which the attraction acts upon them more ſenſibly; and why? the diſtances of the Planets from the Sun, and the manner of finding them demonſtrated; the different length of days and nights, and the viciſſitudes of ſeaſons will be explained in the moſt plain manner; as likewiſe the cauſes of the ebbing and flowing of the ſea, of the eclipſes and the manner to calculate them.—He will avoid ſuperfluity and endeavour to render every thing as plain as the ſubject will admit of; but always intelligible even to thoſe who have not the leaſt notion of Aſtronomy; in fine, he will introduce every thing ſucceſſively in a manner both entertaining and inſtructive.

The Lectures will be open the firſt of November next, if there is a number compleated of twenty five ſubſcribers: No trouble or expenſe will be ſpared to procure a large and commodious room for the purpoſe; as well as every thing neceſſary for the demonſtrations, ſuch as Globes, Spheres, Maps, &c.

The price will be Fourteen Dollars for the ſeaſon of Four Months; Four Dollars to be paid in advance, and the Ten others at the end of February.

The Lectures will be held twice a week.

☞ The Subſcription Papers will be left at Meſſrs. PRICHARD and DAVIDSON's Book Store, and at Mr. HOPKINS's Office

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1797.

* The UNITED STATES.

French Academy.

LOUIS A. DUPUY,
(FROM PARIS)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Richmond and its Vicinity, that he continues to TEACH the FRENCH LANGUAGE in this City—ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen as wiſh to be Taught this uſeful and beautiful Language in its purity, may depend on the greateſt aſſiduity and attention.

☞ LADIES and GENTLEMEN who cannot with convenience attend his Academy, will be waited on at their own houſes.

N. B. He may be ſeen at Meſſrs. Ladd, Anthony & Co's.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1797.

George Green,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, and his CUSTOMERS in particular, that he has REMOVED from the Tavern oppoſite Mr. Bowler's, to the OLD CITY TAVERN, known by the name of *[illegible] TAVERN*, below the Market—and hopes he has, and ſhall continue to merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

Richmond, Oct. 12, 1797.

BLANK BONDS, BILLS of LADING, and SHERIFF'S BAIL BONDS,
May be had at S. PLEASANTS' Printing-Office

Negroes *for* Sale.

ON Monday the 20th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, *Fifteen or Twenty very Likely*

NEGROES;

Conſiſting of Men, Women and Children for one half Caſh, the other half payable in Twelve Months, on Bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid. The ſale will be made at *Edmund Taylor's* Tavern in *Hanover* County, 25 miles from *Richmond*, 12 miles above the *Court-Houſe*, and 35 or 40 from *Fredericksburg*.

EXECUTORS of
NELSON BERKELEY.

Hanover, 5th Sept. 1797.

N. B. Any perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe Negroes at private ſale for Caſh, may furniſh themſelves by applying to NELSON BERKELEY, living near *Taylor's* Tavern. td

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FOR SALE,

That Valuable Tract of Land

WHEREON *the ſubſcriber lives, containing* 1176 *acres by accurate ſurvey; this Land is of excellent quality for corn wheat and tobacco, conveniently ſituated, being only* 38 *miles from Richmond,* 4 *from James river, and* 9 *from the Courthouſe; the plantation in good order to work* 12 *or* 15 *hands to advantage——One third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments—Military Lands will be received for the two laſt payments, & a generous price allowed—a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary as I preſume no bargain will take place without previouſly inſpecting the premiſes.*

SMITH PAYNE.

Goochland, May 27th, 1797. tf

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for SALE, at S. PLEASANTS' Printing-Office, *Richmond,*

THE VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD
1798.

CONTAINING

THE riſing, ſetting, places and eclipſes of the ſun and moon; the phaſes, place of the aſcending node, latitude and ſouthing of the moon; the places and aſpects of planets (including the lately diſcovered planet, Georgian;) the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets, and of the moſt conſpicuous fixed ſtars; conjunctions of the planets with fixed ſtars; all the viſible eclipſes of Jupiter's firſt ſatellite; the conjunctions of the moon with all ſtars not leſs than the 4th magnitude, which can be occultations any where in America; the equation of time, true within half a ſecond, for the noon of every day in the year, and (in the preface) rules for finding the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of any fixed ſtar for any day in the year, not ſet down in the calendar; and for finding the length, increaſe or decreaſe of any day in the year.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of Pieces in Proſe and Verſe—with a liſt of Public Officers in this Commonwealth, Tables of Intereſt, of Dollars and Cents, Quakers' Yearly Meetings, Roads, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 20th, 1797.

To be Sold,

THE LANDS in the county of Goochland, heretofore purchaſed by Yancy Lipſcomb, of King William county, from Stokely Towles, of the county of Spotſylvania, and afterwards ſold by the ſaid Yancy Lipſcomb to Reubin Auſtin, late of the county of Cheſterfield, deceaſed. Theſe Lands conſiſt of about five hundred acres, and lie near to Pear's Tavern in the county of Goochland aforeſaid—As thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe will probably view them beforehand, a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The Lands will be ſold on the premiſes at Public Auction, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity, to be approved by the ſubſcriber and the ſaid Yancy Lipſcomb, and bearing legal intereſt from the date.—Should it beſt ſuit the purchaſers they may be ſold in parcels, tho' a ſale of the whole together would be preferred. They will be ſold on Thurſday the 7th day of December next. Poſſeſſion will then be given, and an undoubted title made to the purchaſer.

THE EXECUTRIX.

Cheſterfield, October 27th, 1797. 4t

For ſale at this Printing-Office,
THE
American Farmer's Guide;
OR
A new and Excellent Treatiſe on
AGRICULTURE.
[Price 1/. 6d]

BENJ. DU-VAL,

At the Sign of the
GOLDEN MORTAR—RICHMOND
HAS FOR SALE,
A very extenſive aſſortment of freſh

MEDICINES,

Drugs & Surgeons' Inſtruments,

PERFUMERY, Shaving Soap, and Hair Powder—All kinds of Paints ground in Oil, dry Verdegreaſe, Pruſſian Blue, Patent and Naples Yellow, Linſeed Oil, Roſin and ſpirits of Turpentine; Paint bruſhes, Gold Leaf and Cammel's hair Pencils, and every article in his line of buſineſs; which he is ſelling by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at very reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

Great allowance will be made to wholeſale purchaſers, and to ſhew that he is able to ſupply any quantity that may be wanting, he takes the liberty to mention the quantities of a few articles which he has now on hand, and will always be regularly ſupplied with, of the Freſheſt and beſt to be had from Europe,—viz:

1200lb. Red Bark,	100lb Quickſilver,
1500lb. Pale do.	1 Ton Gla. Salts,
1000lb. Cream of Tartar,	½ Do. Epſom's do
500lb. Camphire,	2 Do. Copperas,
30lb. Span. flies,	1 Do Whiting,
200lb. Rheubarb,	½ Do Allum,
200lb. Jallap,	½ Do. Brimſtone,
60lb. Calomel,	500lb. Beſt double Aqua Fortis.

And a ſufficient quantity of every other article in his line of buſineſs to comply with orders from any part of the ſtate.

Phyſicians and Surgeons, Country ſtore keepers, Hatters and Painters, and all other perſons wanting any thing in his line, will find it to their intereſt to deal with him, as he is determined to ſell at a very moderate advance, and will warrant every thing to be genuine that he offers for ſale.

He continues to make the celebrated ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, ſo much approved of by all who have taken them for upwards of 3 years, for which he has lately procured a patent.—Great allowance made by the groce or dozen boxes, which are put up with printed directions.

Theſe Pills carry off the bile in a ſurpriſing manner, without cauſing the leaſt uneaſineſs in the ſtomach or bowels, and may be taken by man, woman or child, in any ſituation and at any time without hindrance from buſineſs or alteration in diet.—They are an excellent remedy for the [illegible], and will generally cure agues and bilious fevers, if taken in time, particularly if a few doſes of bark be taken after their operation is over.

B. D.

☞ *MEDICINE CHESTS put up at the ſhorteſt notice.*

RICHMOND, June 24th, 179

ANDREW and ROBERT M'KIM,

(AT THEIR WINDSOR CHAIR SHOP)
Have juſt received, and for ſale, a large aſſortment of freſh German

Boulting-Cloths,

Calculated for reels of 22 and 27 inches diameter, and are of the following numbers, No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, all of which are warranted.—They have alſo for ſale, a few copies of the MILL WRIGHT, and MILLER'S GUIDE, and a regular ſupply of ELEVATOR BUCKETS, for carrying up wheat, flour, &c. in mills.

Richmond, Sept 19, 1797. (tf)

* * *

Patent Burr Mill-Stones,

Made by Oliver Evans, No. 126, South ſecond ſtreet, Philadelphia,

PERFECTLY regular and true, balanced on their centers, and warranted good; the great advantages of which are well known to all experienced Millers and Millwrights. He keeps for ſale Plaiſter of Paris; alſo,

Warranted Boulting-Cloths,
Both foreign and American manufacture, for merchant and country work, and the
Millwright & Miller's Guide,
Deſigned to be uſeful to all concerned in water mills, which are alſo kept by

OLIVER and EVAN EVANS,

At the following places, viz. Benjamin and James Ellicott, Baltimore; Jenney & Iriſh, Alexandria; Anthony Buck, Fredericksburgh; Andrew & Robert M'Kim, Richmond; where application for Mill-ſtones will be attended to. 6t

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For Sale,

An Elegant Single Chair

And HARNESS, on reaſonable terms for ready money.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

September 8th, 1797. tf

MAPS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
FOR SALE
At this Printing-Office.